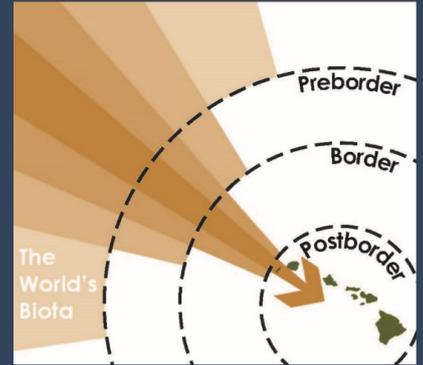


HIBP – January 2022 Progress Report

Overview

There are 147 actions identified in the Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan (HIBP). Each action addresses a gap in our biosecurity system and is broken into four areas of managing invasive species; PreBorder, Border, PostBorder, & Public Awareness. Below is an overview of our progress on implementing the 147 actions since the plan's launch in 2017.



Implementation 65% of the 147 HIBP actions has started



41% of Actions Completed or Ongoing

A small portion are considered completed or for policy, approved. The majority of actions are those that require ongoing work and have no end, these are categorized as ongoing in perpetuity.

24% of Actions In Progress

These are actions that work has started. For policy actions that means legislation was introduced but either was denied or partially approved. For all other actions, this means work has started and is working towards completion.

34% of Actions Not Started or re-evaluate

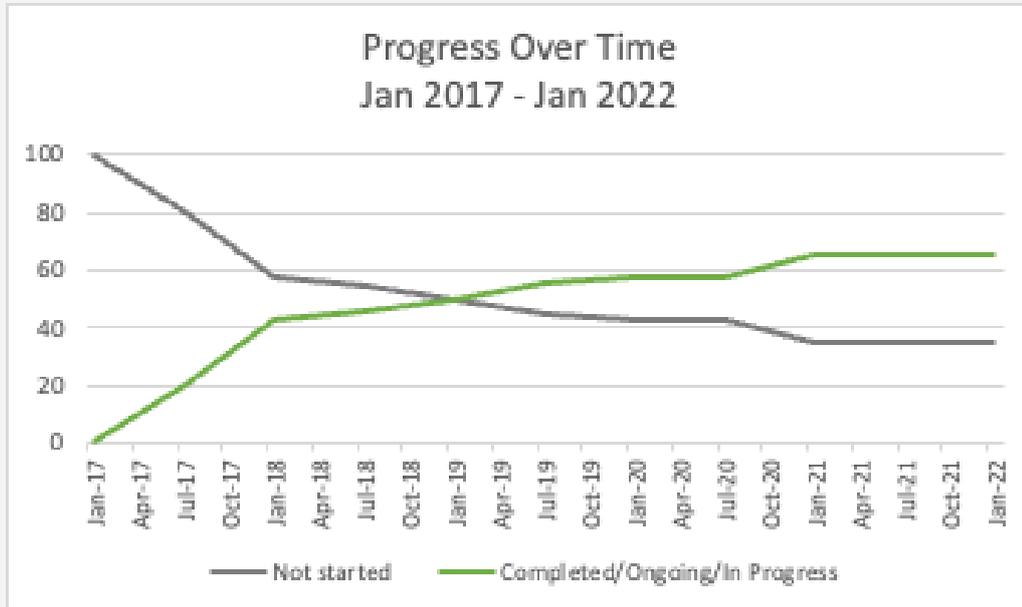
Many actions are challenging to move forward because they require funding or policy changes. These are actions that have not started, need to be re-evaluated, or the action is no longer relevant.

The need to re-evaluate

As we hit the halfway mark in the plan, there is the opportunity to reassess actions that were identified during the one-year planning process prior to the plan's release. Our lead agencies are helping to mark which actions need to be re-evaluated or removed because they are no longer relevant to addressing biosecurity needs.

Measuring Progress

The HIBP launched in January 2017. A lot was accomplished during the first year of implementation. What remains are more complex actions that require funding or policy-level changes and the coordinated efforts and willingness of our entire partner network, policymakers, and you.



65%

of actions completed, approved, ongoing, or in progress

26%

of actions are not started, or are no longer being pursued or need re-evaluation

Photo: Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle, only present on O'ahu. Severely damages and kills coconut palms and other palm species. (HDOA).

Biosecurity & COVID-19

The impacts and need to continue building capacity in face of an economic downturn

The Biosecurity Plan was developed in part as a response to the previous economic downturn in 2008 when many biosecurity programs were reduced. We have since learned the costly lesson that investments in biosecurity save money in avoided damages and control efforts.

As we face a new downturn due to COVID-19, the Biosecurity Plan framework suggests the following priorities in order to weather this trying period:

- **Maintain critical civil service capacity**, especially biosecurity positions at HDOA, DOH Vector Control, UH CTAHR Extension and conservation positions at DLNR.
- **Maintain critical non-civil service capacity** at the UH Invasive Species Committees and Watershed Partnerships through funding to HISC and Watershed Partnership Program.
- **Stay on track in planned growth areas** like increasing capacity for biocontrol work, managing ballast water & hull-fouling, and additional positions for HDOA Plant Quarantine & Plant Pest Control Branch.
- **We can grow rather than shrink.** Biosecurity programs have plentiful shovel-ready work and can help stimulate job growth.



Photo: Leather mudweed is an invasive algae that smothers out coral reefs. DLNR DAR has found great success managing this marine pest using native urchins. (DAR)



Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan An investment in Hawai'i's Future

What is biosecurity?

Biosecurity is the full set of measures taken to manage the risk from invasive species. This includes risks to agriculture, environment, economy, and the health of Hawai'i's people.

The Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan (HIBP)

The HIBP looks for gaps in our biosecurity system, which consists of a network of State agencies and partners mitigating impacts of invasive species. The HIBP includes 147 actions to increase our capacity to protect Hawai'i.

What Do We Spend?

\$57M year in current biosecurity expenditures across all agencies (0.4% of the state budget)

What More Do We Need?

\$37.8M per year in additional funding would support every action item in the HIBP (0.3% of the budget)

What Do We Save?

There are thousands of species that have invaded (and thousands more that could invade) Hawai'i. Here are just a few.



By funding inspectors at HDOA, we save **\$2B every year in damages from brown treesnake**

By funding the UH Invasive Species Committees, we can reduce **the \$672M that we lose to Miconia every year**



By funding the Hawai'i Ant Lab to work on **little fire ants**, we avoid some of the **\$194M/yr in average damages** over the coming decades that were estimated for Hawai'i Island alone

Biosecurity protects our economy...



Ag production: \$680M



Tourism: \$15B



Floriculture: \$69M

...and our way of life in the islands



Healthy keiki



Vibrant reefs



Healthy watersheds

Native species

